

Jacobs Levy Equity Management Center for Quantitative Financial Research

Discussion: "Can ChatGPT Forecast Stock Price Movements? Return Predictability and Large Language Models"

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Motivation

How will AI transform the trading landscape, market efficiency, & stability?

- Economists: It touches the heart of asset pricing and capital markets research
- Practitioners: It offers opportunities and tools to outperform the market
- Regulators: It may raise the risk of market manipulation and instability

While AI can boost market efficiency, it could have the opposite effect

- Efficiency enhancements:
 - Big data capacity
 - Non-structural data processing capacity
 - Optimization capacity for complex and sophisticated dynamic problems, eliminating human errors and emotional biases
- Efficiency challenges:
 - AI collusion (Dou_Goldstein_Ji, 2024)
 - Herding behavior resulting from homogenization (SEC Report)
 - Compliance difficulties due to the opacity of AI systems (US Congress)
 - Data poisoning for training (US Treasury)

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A difficult question to address

Question: Is AI a powerful tool or dangerous weapon in financial markets?

Challenge I: Both aspects exist, which dominates depends on various factors, such as

- The market structure in an asset market
- The concentration of advanced AI technologies
- The ownership of data for training
- The equilibrium that emerges from the interaction of multiple Als
- The feasibility of regulatory reforms that address AI challenges

Challenge II: Developing a theory for how AI operates or converges is challenging

- Experimental studies on the behavior of AI algo using "synthetic data"
 e.g., Calvano_Calzolari_Denicoló_Pastorello (2020), Dou_Goldstein_Ji (2024)
- Empirical studies on the behavior of ML/AI algo using real data

e.g., Chen_Kelly_Xiu (2022), Lopez-Lira_Tang (2024)



The objective of this paper

State-of-the-art LLMs, like ChatGPT-4, can extract signals from public data

- Predict short-term future returns, typically within 1-2 days on average
- Generate substantial daily trading profits through a long-short portfolio strategy

The widespread adoption of LLM-based signals and trading \Longrightarrow market efficiency \uparrow

Procedure:

Step 1: Prompt ChatGPT to interpret news headlines as good, bad, or neutral

- Low-frequency, sparse-language-based public information for each stock

Step 2: Construct long-short trading strategies based on ChatGPT's signals

- Go long on stocks labeled as "good" and short those labeled as "bad"

Step 3: Use linear regression as a surrogate model to understand LLMs

- Regress LLM-generated labels on topic dummy variables of news headlines

Cumulative return of investing \$1 (no trading costs)





Returns of overnight news strategy over event time





Heterogeneity across LLMs, news complexity and type

Model	All	Low Complexity	High Complexity	News Articles	Press Releases
GPT-4	3.28	2.60	1.45	2.55	2.10
GPT-3.5	1.79	2.61	0.21	1.92	0.99
DistilBart-MNLI-12-1	1.61	1.53	0.22	1.81	0.49
Ravenpack	1.39	2.17	0.52	2 <u>.94</u>	0.82
BART-Large	1.24	1.81	0.45	1.87	1.12
BERT-Large	1.12	-0.29	1.43	0.51	0.75
GPT-1	-0.31	-1.32	0.01	-0.13	0.26
GPT-2	-0.31	-0.45	-0.23	1.17	-0.44
FinBERT	-0.43	-0.66	0.28	-0.30	0.25
BERT	-0.61	-0.17	-0.49	0.54	-0.38
GPT-2-Large	-0.93	-0.30	-1.03	0.08	-0.80

- The complexity score is based purely on sentence length and word complexity
- It doesn't account for the content's meaning, structure, or tone, which can affect overall comprehension



1. Economic mechanism

Here: Slow learning caused by limited information processing capacity

- It pertains to public data, not private information
- Faster learners may strategically trade slowly to collectively maximize their rents
- In this case, LLM-based trading strategies will not enhance market efficiency

How to strengthen the economic mechanism?

- Return predictability and LLM trading profits are especially pronounced for firms in a poor information environment (low analyst coverage or low institutional ownership)

e.g., Cohen_Frazzini (2008), Dou_Wu (2024)

News complexity is a good idea, but what the measure captures is unclear

- News articles use shorter sentences and simpler words than press releases
- Is it about news complexity or news type?



2. Implementable strategies?

Substantial trading costs include price impact, fees, and margin requirements

- Under-diversified portfolio with several stocks in both short and long positions, adjusted daily
- Margin calls and funding risk are real concerns for LLM long-short traders
 - Daily volatility \approx 2% with daily mean \approx 0.4% (Liu_Longstaff, 2004)

Super transitory signals rarely survive high trading costs

e.g., Jensen_Kelly_Malamud_Pedersen (2024)

- The long-short portfolio must be entirely re-balanced daily \Rightarrow transaction costs \uparrow

Suggestion: Include trading costs in profits and portfolio optimization

- Consider smart implementable trading strategies



3. Al herding behavior driven by "homogenization"

Homogenization will emerge endogenously in equilibrium

- All LLM traders will opt to use the most powerful LLM
- All LLM traders will opt to use the most informative public data
- All LLM traders act on the same signals in the same way

There is no perfect LLM for summarizing news with a single score

- LLMs will be wrong on some (probably many) topics
- All LLM traders herd in the wrong direction, leading to significant mispricing and market instability

Suggestion: Exercise caution when discussing the impact of LLM-powered trading on market efficiency



Conclusion

- An intriguing paper on a highly important topic
- What I appreciate the most:
 - A useful approach to quantifying information processing capacity
 - A valuable perspective on the impact of AI on market efficiency

- Suggestions:

- Strengthen the economic mechanism
- Consider implementable strategies accounting for trading costs
- Discuss potential market inefficiencies and instability risks due to AI

